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A BOY AND A DOG BRING A STORY TO LIFE

for the

PREVENTION of CRUELTY

to ANIMALS

and the

AMERICAN HUMANE EDUCATION SOCIETY





Editor - WILLIAM A. SWALLOW Assistant Editor - WILLIAM M. MORRILL

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MANUSCRIPTS relating to animals, particularly prose articles of about 300 words, are solicited. We do not wish to consider prose manuscripts longer than 500 words nor verse in excess of twentyfour lines. The shorter the better. All manuscripts should be typewritten and an addressed envelope with full return postage enclosed with each offering.

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On leave of absence - military service

From the

PRESIDENT'S DESK



IT was Déschanel, once president of the French Republic, who said in connection with Gambetta, "Yes, it is with the heart great things are done. The older we get, the more inclined we are to put goodness first, then common sense, then talent, and intellect last of all."

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THE performing animal act is not new. Pliny tells of an elephant made to walk on the tight rope at the spectacles given by Germanicus at the beginning of the Christian era. The same writer describes an act where four elephants walked upon parallel ropes and carried between them a litter supporting a fifth, who feigned sickness.

a

ISN'T it about time for the sun to go down upon the day of hate? Does Christianity mean anything to us, or may we scorn its teachings and still profess it? Why not be honest with ourselves and if we insist on hating call ourselves pagans?

a

WAS it through the law of compensation that it came about that Emanuel Nobel, the inventor of dynamite and submarines, should give to the world a son, Alfred Nobel, whom the world knows as the giver of the celebrated Peace Prize?

8

E sometimes wonder how Our Dumb Animals would strike our readers if we were to mail them one issue composed only of articles and letters sent us for publication. Few things are more difficult than to select out of a multitude of contributions the few for which there is room.

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THERE are a few people deeply interested in humane work to whom apparently it has never occurred that there are even worse sins than those of cruelty to animals.

Executing Your Own Will An Annuity Plan

EACH of our two Societies will receive gifts, large or small, entering into a written obligation binding the Society safely to invest the same and to pay the donor for life a reasonable rate of interest, or an annuity for an amount agreed upon. The rate of interest or amount of annuity will necessarily depend upon the age of the donor.

The wide financial experience and high standing of the trustees, John R. Macomber, Chairman, First Boston Corporation, Charles G. Bancroft, Vice-President and Chairman, Finance Committee, United Shoe Machinery Corporation, and Charles E. Spencer, Jr., President, First National Bank of Boston, to whom are entrusted the care and management of our invested funds, are a guarantee of the security of such an investment.

Persons of comparatively small means may by this arrangement obtain a better income for life than could be had with equal safety by the usual methods of investment, while avoiding the risks and waste of a will contest and ultimately promoting the cause of the dumb animals.

The Societies solicit correspondence upon this subject, and will be glad to furnish all further details.

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A Famous Character

WHO has not heard of Horace Walpole, called the "Prince Charming of Correspondents?" C. Edgar Thomas in the Animal World, writing of Walpole's great fondness for animals, gives this amusing anecdote in Walpole's own words: "I met a rough officer at his house (a Mr. Hawkins), t'other day, who said he knew such a person was turning Methodist; for, in the middle of conversation, he rose and opened the window to let out a moth. I told him I did not know the Methodists had any principle so good, and that I who am not on the point of becoming one, always did so, too."

Expert Testimony

THE following men were experts in this field of knowledge:

George Washington: "My first wish is to see this plague of mankind (war) banished from the earth."

U. S. Grant: "There never was a time when some way could not be found to prevent the drawing of the sword."

Gen. John F. O'Ryan: "I would be a traitor to my country if I did not do everything in my power to abolish war."

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Picking Geese

THE practice of forcibly picking feathers from a live goose must be a very painful one for the goose. Yet it is one indulged in almost everywhere. At certain seasons of the year, geese are picked and the feathers used in feather beds and pillows. The geese either should never be picked, or they should be killed before picking.

ØI.

Our "Hall of Fame"

WE have handsomely framed in our Memorial Hall the names of all those who, since the foundation of our two Societies, have kindly remembered them in their wills. Wherever we have been able to obtain the portraits or photographs of these generous friends we have done so, and these also hang upon the walls of our "Hall of Fame."

8

A dear old lady in Vermont was much concerned by the contents of a letter she had received from her sister.

"Listen to this, Henry," she said to her husband. "I call it nothing short of cruelty."

"What's the matter?" asked Henry.

"In this letter," resumed the old lady, "Abigail tells me she gets help in raisin' her children from a mother's club. I do believe in a slipper sometimes, an' a good birchin' don't do a child any harm, but I never in all my life used a club on any of my offspring."

—Kind Words

Black Widow Is Drafted

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NEWARK, New Jersey, newspaper of recent date tells of the gift to the city's museum of a "dangerous lady." The lady proved to be none other than the dreaded black widow spider. The donor had heard that the threads a spider spins may be used in bomb sights and other precision instruments. He thought the little lady could be transported to some government laboratory and she could be persuaded to spin for Uncle Sam. He was told that the government only chooses certain species of spiders and that it is against the law to send poisonous insects through the mails.

The latter is without doubt true, and it is also true that formerly the common variety of garden spider has furnished the silken threads for these instruments. But in this war emergency the "dangerous" black widow has redeemed herself. She has been definitely drafted into the service of her country. She is now spinning for Uncle Sam. She looks very much like the ordinary spider except that she is smooth, black, instead of mottled

brown, and bears a scarlet hourglass on her under side. Although some naturalists say her bite is not poisonous and certainly not fatal, yet she can be a real nuisance in the South where she is numerous.

But now she has redeemed herself and is being rounded up at Ft. Knox, Ky., and sent to Columbus, Ohio, to the Quartermaster Depot. She is rationed also, being allowed only two flies per week. She extrudes a fine strong thread about a fifth of the diameter of a human hair, and tougher than steel or platinum wire of the same size. She will spin from one hundred to one hundred and eighty feet of spider silk a week. This web is exactly right in color and texture for the cross hairs in telescopes, microscopes, surveyor's transits and range finders.

Women handle the spiders with pincers and seldom get bitten. As the spider spins her fine thread the women wind it onto reels of strong wire.

So the dangerous black widow spider joins our armed forces against a more dangerous enemy.

-Edith C. Pitcher

Solomon's Judgment

By MAX MEREDITH

BRING me a sword!" cried the king. And they brought a sword before the throne.

"Divide the living child in two," the king commanded, "and give half to the one, and half to the other."

By this renowned test of true motherhood, in one of the most dramatic scenes in the Bible, King Solomon decided two women's dispute about a child, and wisely did judgment.

Last summer another Solomon—a New York City magistrate of that name—similarly did judgment, almost as wisely. He decided a dispute between a cobbler and another man concerning the ownership of a Pomeranian puppy.

After listening to the testimony, the judge addressed the two litigants kindly.

"You two people go sit down over there for a while," he said, "while I hear some other cases. Until I get back to you, just let the dog wander around the courtroom."

First the puppy ran from the girl, sitting with her father, and crossed the room to the other man, to sit by his legs and wag his tail. Then the girl called to him and the puppy ran across to her, but soon the tiny dog left her and returned to the cobbler's side, where he leisurely laid himself down and calmly watched the court proceedings.

Calling the case again, the judge demanded some proof of the cobbler that the dog was really his, as alleged. The Pomeranian knew some tricks, ventured the claimant, hopefully. Promptly the man on the bench asked to see them performed.

The cobbler spoke a command and the puppy stood on its hind legs. It stuck out its paw to shake hands. Then it stood on its head. Convinced by the results of these tests of true ownership, the modern wise Solomon awarded the dog to the cobbler.

Scole, My Neighbor's Dog

SCOLE was a young, beautiful, black Doberman-Pinscher. His master was away during the day and Scole became lonesome and restless. He eyed me for some time as I was working on my lawn across the street.

Finally he decided to get acquainted and came over with a half apologetic expression for trespassing. Not finding an enemy, but a potential friend, he made his call brief and departed feeling quite pleased with his venture.

The next day he called again, this time bringing a ball in his mouth and laying it at my feet.

His main object was to invite me for a walk; and this is the way he did it. He knew I would throw the ball and he reasoned that if he brought it back, not dropping it at my feet but some distance away in the street, I would probably walk out, pick it up, and throw it in the street again still farther away. This is exactly what happened. I threw the ball as far as I could. He brought it back part way and so before the play was over we would be several blocks from home. In this way, I had my daily walk and he had his daily run. Sometimes he could not find the ball and then he would bring a stick, place it at my feet, look up into my face and say in his own language-"Please take another walk with me, we had such a good time yesterday.'

Do dogs think? What do you think?

-Theodore A. Waltrip

His Badge of Honor

RED," a big Irish setter, is wearing a decoration for "conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity" today. His decorative citation consists of a miniature Jap flag that is sewed to the baseball cap he habitually wears.

When the Marine fighter squadron, the Flying Deuces, to which he is a mascot, arrived at Villa Lavella Island in the Solomons, there was found only one Jap survivor—a fierce mongrel hound that charged from the jungle at the squadron's pilot. However, before the Japanese canine could do any damage, Red intercepted him, and chased the foreign animal back into the jungle.

-Randolph MacFarlan

Odd Facts in Rime



How a Tiny Lady Carpenter Lays Her Eggs By CARROLL VAN COURT

> A busy little worker is The smart ichneumon fly; She lands upon a certain log, And then before your eye

> She puts her little boring-tool To work, with clever skill; Her tail is like a chisel, for It really is a drill!



Miss Gracie Fields receives certificate from Dr. Francis H. Rowley.

Noted Actress, New Member

Na recent visit to our Society, Miss Gracie Fields, internationally famous British actress, was awarded an Honorary Membership. Immediately following the presentation, Miss Fields made a tour of the Angell Memorial Animal Hospital. Remarking on the picture and certificate, she said:

"I'm very happy to have it so I can always remember one of the most inter-

esting afternoons I've ever spent. I shall always treasure my beautiful citation, too. I'm going to take it back to California with me and frame it and hang it in a room where I keep all my very special awards."

Dr. Rowley complimented Miss Field for her contribution in bringing happiness to the world.

International Broadcast

THE outstanding feature of our Be Kind to Animals Week celebration this year was an international broadcast between our Society and the Royal S. P. C. A., London. Our President, Dr. Francis H. Rowley and Sir Robert Gower, K. C. V. O., Chairman of the Royal S. P. C. A. and well-known member of the British Parliament, exchanged experiences over the air to make a fitting observance of Kindness Week.

Further information will appear in our June issue.

Visit to Front Royal

RECENT visitor at the War Dog Reception and Training Center, Front Royal, Virginia, was Executive Vice-President Eric H. Hansen. On his arrival, he immediately got in touch with Capt. Gerry B. Schnelle, on leave from our own Angell Animal Hospital.

Mr. Hansen thus had a chance to see a great many dogs and horses, to all appearances excellently cared for and trained with kindness and understanding. He concluded that, although it is true that the dogs were not asked if they wanted to participate, it was indeed gratifying to find expert and thoughtful men in charge of the program.

Each dog is housed in what might be called a two-room house—a veranda and an inner room made from a barrel. This room is equipped with fresh, clean straw, making a warm bed even in in-clement weather. The animals are well fed and have constant veterinary care.

Neither Rain Nor Storm

IT takes more than bad weather to keep representatives of our Society from going to the rescue of injured or stranded animals. It was one of those days when the rain was slanting down, driven by a high wind, that a call was received that a cat was marooned on a roof, high above the ground, and was afraid to come down.

Ambulance Driver Sidney Graves turned out just the same and, taking a ladder to the Roxbury home, succeeded in restoring "Mickey" to his master, Norman Rae Burke. Norman immediately wrapped his pet in a blanket as a protection after its 48-hour exposure.

Mickey was chased up a tree and from there jumped across to the roof.

Quotable

SAYS Miss Virginia W. Sargent, President, Animal Protective Association, Washington, D. C. - "Both the name George T. Angell and the term Liberty Ship are very fitting—an angel of mercy to give liberty to captives of cruelty."



Photo, Boston Glob

Norman Rae Burke and "Mickey," safe and sound after rooftop experience.

Origin of Birds

THERE are several theories as to the origin of birds, but all authorities agree that the remote ancestors of birds were very probably scaly, tree-dwelling, lizard-like reptiles. Anatomists of the 19th century demonstrated that birds, in the makeup of their brain, skeleton, reproductive organs and other structures, as well as in their mode of development, are "glorified reptiles" or "feathered saurians."

Proof of the remote ancestry of birds was unearthed about three-quarters of a century ago from the slate quarries near Solnhofen, in Bavaria. The workers in these quarries noted they often dug up slate with "pictures"; actually they were fossils with imprints of crabs and other creatures. When this became known to scientists, they asked that the workmen be instructed not to destroy any fossils they found.

About 1860, a workman found a small piece of slate which had the imprint of what seemed like a small bird's feather. This was an exciting find. The slate in that Bavarian town belonged to the geological period known as the Jurassic, a time when gigantic saurians roamed the earth. This fossil was the first indication that birds existed at the time.

There was doubt as to whether this discovery was actually the imprint of a bird's feather. But only a year later this doubt was removed by the finding of a second fossil which showed many tiny bones, surrounded by many feathers. The image was about the size of a crow; it had a long lizard-like tail, with feathers on each side, but the hind legs looked more like those of a bird. A third fossil, more complete than the first two, confirmed the exciting discovery of the bird's ancestry. It indicated, too, that the first bird had rows of little lizard teeth.

As for the bird's further evolution, the theory is they became arboreal animals, with the habit of scaling downwards through the air, after the fashion of flying squirrels.

-Alan A. Brown

a

Dictionary of Dogs By Aletha M. Bonner

The Chow

"I came from China," says the Chow
(We will translate his own bow-wow),
"And I am very friendly, too,"
He told us in the interview.
"Black, white, tan, red, with ruff at throat,
I wear a smooth or rough-haired coat.
I also have a loyal heart,
And folks oft say, 'That dog is smart!'"

ANIMA LORE

EEL—The ribbon-like young eel is so transparent that print may be read through its body, say experts from the Bureau of Fisheries.

BISON—In pioneer days, it was not uncommon to see a single berd of bisons ranging twenty-five miles across. It has been said that buffalo herds, in swimming the Missouri River, held up river traffic for days.

WORTH SAVING—The cardinal or red bird feeds on the Rocky Mountain locust, periodical cicada and Colorado potato beetle. He is also an enemy of the rose chafer, cotton worm, plum or cherry scale and other scale insects; and attacks many other insect pests including the zebra caterpillar of the cabbage, the cucumber bettles, billbugs, locust, fleabeetle, corn-ear worm, cotton cutworm, southern fig-eater, codling moth and boll weevil. He also consumes many weed seeds.

MUSKRATS often build their homes on floating man-made rafts.

BATS are known to carry as many as four of their young as they fly through the air.

GEESE—The question is often raised wby wild geese fly in the form of a letter V. It seems that one of the largest and strongest ganders usually takes the lead by common consent. It is this leader, flying first, that breaks down the air resistance and makes flying easier for the following birds.

CHEETAH is supposed to be a mixture of cat and dog and, like the Missouri mule or other hybrids, is not supposed to perpetuate itself.

SPIDERS are members of the scorpion family.

WHIP SNAKES—It is a popular fallacy that the whip snake whips its prey or enemy with its tail.

ELEPHANT'S ears serve not only for bearing, but also as a cooling system.

BIRDS do not breathe while flying. Between their muscles are small air sacs, and the action of flying, forces air into these tiny sacs. From these sacs the air is taken to the lungs via small canals.

8

Any unusual or interesting facts concerning animals will be gratefully received. Please mention source. Address —Animalore, Our Dumb Animals, 180 Longwood Avenue, Boston 15, Mass.

No Conservation for Them

THE increase in consumption by the army and navy of paper has made it a vital war material, to be used sparingly and conserved. In spite of this, the hornet goes right on using paper to divide his nest into sections.

The hornet's swinging home has inner walls of paper pulp, a home-made variety manufactured in the mouths of the insects. Bits of wood, ripped from fence rail or other handy supply, are patiently chewed until saliva has done the work of reducing the binding matter.

The rubber shortage has deprived a lot of people of rubber boots and raincoats—but the slate-gray dipper doesn't need either. The dipper is a small bird, somewhat like a thrush in appearance, who is blessed with water-proof clothing. The dipper does a lot of diving, for he lives on a diet of marine insect larvae, but not so much as a feather is dampened during his stay under water.

-Ida M. Pardue

a

"Bones' Mate, 2c"

Coast Guardsmen found aboard a tanker that burned following a collision with a sister ship off the Florida coast several months ago, has been promoted by her guardians, crew members of a Coast Guard fire boat at Port Everglades, Florida, to "Bones' Mate, Second Class" and issued an official identification card giving her occupation as "expert eater." The card is signed with Smokey's "X" (crossed bones) and is pawprinted.





At a busy Kansas City intersection, Brownie takes up his work with his master. He is shown here taking Mildred Turnipseed across the street.

Brownie's helpfulness and winning ways make him a-

Popular Traffic Dog

By DOROTHY LOWRY

SCHOOL children in a section of Kansas City, Missouri, have been rewarded for their kindness to a stray German Shepherd dog which wandered into the neighborhood one day. After feeding and caring for the dog, which was then a mere pup, the children suggested to William Henry Proper, the genial traffic officer on the busy intersection which they crossed daily going to and from school, that he adopt the dog. He assented, and today the children have a canine pal who constantly looks after their welfare as they cross the street.

"Brownie," as he was finally named, is now two years old, and has been made a member of the Kansas City police force for his loyal duty on the corner. He learned with no training, but simply by watching his master, to see small children safely across the street. Taking the children firmly by the hand or wrist, he first looks in both directions before he leaves the sidewalk, to see that he has sufficient time to cross the street. Then he escorts them

across, allowing no one to loiter on the way. If cars are coming too closely from either direction, Brownie refuses to let the children cross.

Recently adults and larger children have come to depend on Brownie for getting safely across the corner. For his work in seeing one woman across the street each day, he is rewarded regularly with dog biscuits.

Usually, Brownie just supplements the work of Mr. Proper on the corner, and escorts persons across while his master watches out for careless drivers. But sometimes when Traffic Officer Proper is forced to leave the corner during an emergency, Brownie takes over by himself and quite capably attends to the pedestrian traffic.

Traffic officials of the Kansas City police department feel that Brownie should really have some share of the credit for the city's fine safety record, which includes no elementary children killed going or coming from school in six

years. He has been given a regulation cap and badge for his work and comes in for regular citations from officers for his traffic handling.

Brownie keeps regular hours on the corner, and doesn't allow extracurricular activities to interfere with his career. He goes on the job at the same time as his master, and doesn't knock off work until he does. Recently he took on the additional duty of selling war bonds. Brownie takes pedestrians by the hand or wrist and leads them to the war bond booth which is located on the corner. It was another trick that wasn't taught him—he just picked it up by watching Mr. Proper do the same thing.

The dog is two years old, has a well-proportioned head and kind eyes. He has a black muzzle, black ears and a reddish-brown coat. Both the young and old are counted in his host of friends and he has an especial liking for men in uniform, many of whom remember him after they get overseas and write back requesting his photograph.

May Migrants

By HARRIET SMITH HAWLEY



"SALTY" JUMPS FOR CHOW

It's chow time on Salty's ship, and the sixmonth-old beagle pup leaps for a tidbit offered by Lt. Michael Kevolic, of Coaldale, Pa., aboard a U. S. naval vessel. Before their ship left port, sailors chipped in to buy the pedigreed dog for \$15. A watch dog as well as a mascot, Salty dutifully barks at all approaching ships.

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Did This Dog Think?

ONE DAY, last summer, a woman in New Hampshire was mowing her lawn, when a large dog came into the yard. Glancing up, she saw it, and thinking it was one belonging to a neighbor, she spoke to it, calling it by name.

She continued her work and the dog came nearer. Presently, she stopped, and when she looked at the dog she realized it was one she had never seen before. The dog came up to her and rubbed his head against her knees, at the same time gently pushing her back a few steps.

She moved aside and was about to resume her work, when the dog came again, and once more pushed her backwards. She turned around and saw that he was pushing her towards the hose which lay on the ground near the faucet.

Thinking he might be thirsty, she went into the house and brought out a large pan which she filled with water. The dog drank the water eagerly, and when the pan was empty, she filled it again. The dog drank until his thirst was quenched, then turned and went off, and the lady never saw him again.

Didn't he ask for a drink of water as plainly as he could?

-Annie Bruant

AY, on our hill, is the merriest month of the year. For this is the month of the migrant warblers, the arrival of which snatches me from all my routine tasks in order that I may identify these rollicking songsters en route to their more northern nesting grounds. Tarrying sometimes for only a few hours, they present to all bird lovers a challenge to rise up and follow the lure of an insistent warble and the flit of gay wings.

Their arrival according to my bird diary, is fairly regular, unless some unexpected cold storm delays or sends them northward by another skyway route. If that be the case, then I must jot down, "few warblers this year."

But May being what it is supposed to be, a month when the warm sunshine swells the elm buds into flower and bedecks our entire countryside with lilacs, blackberry blooms and apple-blossoms, then I awake with each dawn, expectant. For to me, these warbling spring troubadours are the most bewitching, probably because they are the most illusive birds and the most difficult to make sure of. An eye-ring, a wing-bar, a rump patch, a tail stripe—these are some of the minute markings one must see in order to properly place the many members of the warbler clan.

So, when one early May morning I hear a faint warble, I exclaim, "They're here," and dash out of bed faster than if aroused by an alarm clock.

As the first comers, often with tantalizing aplomb, take to the heights of the elm trees, there to feed among the bronze red blossoms, it will doubtless take much neck stretching and fieldglass peering before I can correctly state whether they are all "myrtles"-usually our first May comers, or whether there may be with them an occasional "pine" or "palm." The myrtles with their yellow patches on crown, sides and rump are among the easiest of warblers to identify. The pine on the other hand, with his pale greenish-gray breast, is very easy to confuse with the rather drab little females of some of the other warbler tribes. His two white wing-bars are his really distinguishing marks.

Sometimes traveling with the myrtles is a pair of "magnolias," the male looking a little like the myrtles only much handsomer, with his deep yellow breast, his black necklace and eye-patch and his very white wing-patches. The magnolias like to tease, I think, for often after chasing a pair around every tree and shrub in the garden, they will suddenly

settle down in a fairly open shrub and peer out at me as much as to say, "Well, now, look at us if you want to."

They, too, like the apple blossoms, the blooming of which with us about May twelfth, brings the rush of the warblers that are said to so love the fragrant pink blossoms that they follow the apple flowering season from south to north. Specializing on insect diet, they are the orchard's best friends.

Then it is, that with my field glasses in hand, I take to the orchard, there to spy out the feeding trillers as they rapidly flit from one fragrant branch to another. There will be the yellow, of course, flying his sunshine here, there, and everywhere. There may be also another yellow bird, much less common and distinguished by his black cap which identifies him as the "Wilson." A paler yellow with blue wings is easy, for he is the "blue-wing." A rare little fellow, the "prairie" causes me to exclaim with delight as I spy his black markings on the sides of his yellow breast. Nor is it every year that I see the "Canadian" with his black necklace on pale yellow and the gorgeous "Blackburnian" with his very orange throat and breast.

Usually in our orchard I find a pair of the blue "parulas," tiniest of all the warblers, and usually a pair of the "black-throated blues," though most of the bird books state that they prefer scrubby

hillsides.

Rather on our hillside, flitting from one blossoming blackberry bush to another, do I locate the cocky little "chestnut-sided" that warbles almost incessantly as he feeds and, if I'm lucky, the much rarer "bay-breasted."

In our pines, coming each year with clock-like regularity arrive the striking "green-throated" warblers, lovers of all evergreen trees, but especially fond of

the spicy white pines.

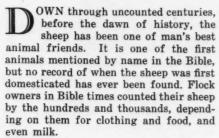
And all the time I'm darting about our sunny acre always there follows me it seems, with his tantalizing "chee-wee, chee-wee, chee-wee," the ubiquitous "Redstart," dashing freebooter with color and grace.

Our May migrants. Animated, alert, busy, they have come, I tell myself, these brilliant little birds, all the way from South America, across the Gulf of Mexico and up through the states to spend a few hours insect-hunting on our hill-top. Symbolic are they of our "Good neighbor policy," moving from South America to North America, then back again in September to wing to all nations the promise of a song with a task.

Friend of Man

By WILBERT N. SAVAGE

MOUNTAIN SHEEP IN BANFF NATIONAL PARK, CANADA



The bighorn, or Rocky Mountain sheep, of North America, is one of the largest varieties of wild sheep. In Asia there is a sheep very similar to the bighorn, and it seems probable that all the wild sheep of Asia and America are closely related, although there are great differences in size and color.

The mouflon, the only representative of the sheep family native to Europe, is



found on the islands of Corsica and Sardinia. The aoudad, or Barbary sheep, a large goat-like animal, is found in northern Africa, in the Atlas Mountains. The argali of Mongolia, whose enormous spreading horns are a wonder to all beholders, and the "Marco Polo sheep," of the Pamir Plateau, are the largest members of the entire sheep family. The latter gets its name from the famous Venetian traveler of the 13th century, who first described it.

The most unusual member of the great sheep family is the fat-tailed sheep, found in many parts of Asia and Africa. It is remarkable because of the quantity of fat which accumulates in its tail. In some instances the tail has been known to weigh 50 to 80 pounds! The shepherds frequently fasten a board to the underside of the tail, and sometimes attach wheels to the board to enable the sheep

to carry its tail without injury. The fat is highly esteemed as a delicacy, and it is very often used instead of butter.

Almost every country has its favorite breeds of sheep. In France, the Rambouillet is the most popular. England caters to her famous Cotswold, Oxford Downs, Shropshires, Southdowns, Hampshires, "improved Leicesters," and Lincolns. Scotland is proud of her hardy Cheviots, and Russia has a wide variety of cross-bred sheep which are among the world leaders in wool production. America finds the Merino breed especially desirable because it produces the finest wool in the world. The Merino, which originated in Spain in the 15th century, is the commonest and best known of all domestic breeds, and it has been introduced into most sheep-raising countries of the world for use in the cross-breeding and improving of native flocks.



HE strongest fliers of all insects are the DRAGONFLIES, of which there are more than 300 species native to the United States. The most common, perhaps, are those variously known as Mosquito-Hawks, Devil's Darning Needles, Snake Doctor and Snake-Feeders. The most appropriate name is that of Mosquito-Hawk, because of the unusually large numbers of mosquitoes devoured by these fast-flying insects.

The dragonfly is falsely accused of inflicting painful stings, being in league with the witches in feeding and doctoring sick snakes and, lastly, being able to sew up the eyes, ears and mouths of bad children!

In reality, the dragonfly is a most formidable foe to mosquitoes, therefore, a valuable friend to mankind and should be protected, instead of molested. Its food

is composed of countless numbers of mosquitoes, gnats, flies and other small injurious insects. It is perfectly harmless and does not bite or sting.

The mouth parts of the dragonflies are strong biting jaws. They have very large rounded eyes, composed of several thousand elements united—this gives the head an "over-size" appearance. The head and long slender body are bright green, the legs black, the wings a metallic luster, spreading horizontally when at rest—truly a beautiful, useful and interesting insect.

Dragonflies are usually seen near water, but once in a while one may light on the window screens where bountiful meals are theirs for the taking.

In watching the antics of the dragonfly, one is reminded of the maneuvers of a skilled aviator.



Harmless dragonfly.





"Baby Dumpling" (of the Blondie series) with "Jerry" and "Daisy."

ORE AND MORE, animals are taking picture industry. After such frim so Friend Flicka and Lassie Come Home, it is ev office attraction, both for children and adult

And why not! Most animals are natural abe glad or sad as the occasion demands. But be for themselves. People have always liked animous considerate of their pets.

It is true that in the past animals have be cruelty existed in their use, but the tendency more normal and natural portrayal. As to accommon sense dictates that to harm any of the mal actors would be unthinkable. Their own representative of the humane movement, in Harm animals are used.

Who is there who will not believe that in potent lesson is set before the movie-going pub derstanding.



Roddy McDowell (famous boy actor) and equine lead, "Flicka."



"Lassie" poses with "Daisy" and "Asta"



are taking their rightful place in the motion ch firm successes as Bambi, Jungle Book, My ie, it is evident that animals are a definite boxand adults.

e natural actors. They can sense a situation and ds. But better than that, audiences love them liked animals and most of them are kind and

als have been used in stunts and undoubtedly tendency now, among the studios, is toward a

As to actual cruelty, we know there is none. any of these high priced and highly paid ani-Their owners watch over them jealously and the nent, in Hollywood, is consulted on all pictures

eve that in picturing these splendid creatures a going public? Such pictures are lessons in un-



"Tarzan" (Johnny Weissmuller) and "Cheta" take a ride on "Dice."



nd "Asta" at Grauman's Chinese Theater.



Greeting "Lassie": "Heeta," "Hobo," "Daisy," "Asta," "Gray Shadow."

EDITORIALS

John McNab Wilson

IT IS with deep regret that we learn of the death of John McNab Wilson, last January. One of the outstanding humane leaders of America, Mr. Wilson sponsored many of the new laws for animal protection introduced in Canada.

He was the founder and managing director of the Ontario S. P. C. A. which he organized in 1919. For 35 years, he was associated with the Toronto Humane Society, resigning from the position of managing director in July 1941, to devote his time to the former organization.

The death of Mr. Wilson marks the passing of yet another pioneer of the humane movement. His work will be missed, but his achievements will perpetuate his memory in the hearts of all.

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British Ministry and Cats

GREAT BRITAIN, in the early part of the war, feeling it necessary to put to sleep a great many small animals because of the lack, sometimes, of homes for them and food for them, has at last found that in the destruction of cats they had made a serious mistake. Now, the British Ministry of Supply is reported to be recruiting an army of cats to help exterminate rodents which are infesting their secret food camps.

It is indeed gratifying to know that cats, as well as dogs, are contributing to the war effort both in this country and abroad. It is our understanding that in England now, cats are widely dispersed over practically the entire home front, in factories, warehouses, stores, stations, ports, and markets, and are on the payrolls of most of the country's municipalities, port authorities, shipping companies, railways and large commercial concerns. Furthermore, a special item on the balance sheet details the outlay for their maintenance. Also, working cats have been the subject of discussion at the Ministry of Food, it is reported, and the Ministry has decided to make special arrangements for the owners to receive an adequate supply of dried or canned milk for the cats.

War-ravaged areas are bound to suffer from disease and famine due to the rodent problem, and since the outbreak of the war, every one of the more than 600 Humane Societies in this country has protested vehemently against even the suggestion of putting to sleep our animal pets in order to save them from possible air raids and serious effects from bombings. The disposition of our small animals would have left areas unprotected against the rodent menace and encouraged a spread of fatal diseases.

"By His Works-"

THE PICTURIZATION of "Lassie Come Home" has once again brought the author of this outstanding dog story into the limelight.

Born in Yorkshire, England, in 1897, Eric Knight once said when asked to write his biography, "A man is nothing. But what he works at—if that is any good and if he believes in what he is doing and sweats at it—that is everything." A clear indication of character, is it any wonder that he could produce so moving a tale of a lovable collie?

As a youth, Eric Knight worked in the mills of Yorkshire and, although he subsequently came to America and was educated here, he never forgot the home of his youth. It was his early experiences which no doubt caused his championship of the working classes and his understanding characterizations which mark all his writings.

He joined a Canadian unit in the First World War and died, serving his new country, in the present War.

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Animals and Disease

EVERY once in a while the question is brought to the fore about whether or not animals, especially pets, are the carriers of diseases from which children suffer. In fact, the suggestion has been made by some extremists that the extermination of the dog and cat would go far toward the elimination of disease among children. Taken at its face value, much of this propaganda is so absurd and so lacking in factual evidence as to need no reply.

It is possible, certainly, that animals might transmit skin diseases. For instance, should a child handle a pet which had just been romping about in poison ivy, it is quite likely that its skin would break out from this malady. In like manner, a person may become infected from an unhealed wound where ringworm has developed. But, as to the actual carrying of the common childhood diseases, there is certainly no medical testimony sufficient to prove that animals are carriers.

We contend that for untold years, children have been brought up side by side with pets and have grown to be strong and healthy, even escaping in many cases the usual maladies afflicting young people. We see no reason—nor have any arguments been advanced, as yet, to change our minds—why such

family histories will not continue in the majority of households.

Whatever slight hazard there may be, it is offset a thousandfold by the influence for good, the character building value, which a pet has on its human companions. We feel confident that animal lovers need not be alarmed at such outbursts on the part of fanatics.

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Lieutenant Rover By BARBARA OVERTON

He's never sailed in uniform Beneath a waving pennant, But proudly we salute him, now, Our Navy's new lieutenant.

He's never had to march in drill, Nor pass examinations. He plays his part behind the lines On strict civilian rations.

His eyesight isn't extra keen, His hearing isn't super, Although he bears his handicaps Like any seasoned trooper.

His legs, they said, are much too short For active K-9 service, And when he hears a gun go off He's definitely nervous.

And so he'll catch no Nazi spies, He can't detect a Zero, But he supports the War Dog Fund, And he's a home front hero!

PHOTO CONTEST

In a search for "story-telling pictures," we are announcing our annual photographic contest to end June 30, 1944.

Cash prizes amounting to \$95 and ten additional prizes of subscriptions to OUR DUMB ANIMALS are offered for clear, outstanding photographs of wild or domestic animals and birds.

The contest is open to all, either professional or amateur, but entries will be accepted only from those who have taken the photographs.

PRIZES

First Prize \$25.00
Second Prize 15.00
Third Prize 5.00
Ten \$3.00 prizes
Ten \$2.00 prizes

Write to Contest Editor, 180 Longwood Ave., Boston 15, Mass., for further details.

Retired Workers' Fund

WE are receiving gifts to the American Humane Education Society as a trust fund, the interest to be used for the benefit of field missionaries and others who have spent their lives in promoting humane education. Already several cases have come to our attention and are being relieved in this way. We will welcome your contribution to this fund.

Please make checks payable to Albert A. Pollard, Treasurer, American Humane Education Society, 180 Longwood Avenue, Boston, and specify that the amount contributed is for the Humane Education Trust Fund.

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Liberal Annuity Rates

No coupons to clip, no papers to sign and mail. You simply receive your checks at stated intervals—that's all there is to it.

Annuity agreements are frequently used to provide for one's or another's future years.

It is no experiment. There is no anxiety.

No fluctuations in rate of income. No waste of your estate by a will contest.

A pamphlet giving necessary information gladly sent upon request.

The Massachusetts S. P. C. A., or the American Humane Education Society, 180 Longwood Avenue, Boston 15.

The management of our invested funds is a guarantee of the security of these Life Annuities.

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RATES OF MEMBERSHIP IN
THE AMERICAN HUMANE EDUCATION SOCIETY
OR THE MASSACHUSETTS S. P. C. A.

Active Life	\$100 00	Active Annual	\$10	00
Associate Life	50 00	Associate Annual	5	00
Sustaining Life	20 00	Annual	1	00
	Children's	\$0 75		

Checks and other payments may be sent to ALBERT
A. POLLARD, Treasurer, 180 Longwood Avenue,
Roston 15.

HOSPITAL REPORT FOR MARCH

At 180 Longwood Avenue Boston 15

The same and stronger, Dorton	
Cases entered in Hospital	851
Cases entered in Dispensary	1,498
Operations	299

At Springfield Branch, 53 Bliss Street

Cases	entered	in	Hospital	27
Cases	entered	in	Dispensary	57
Opera	tions			14

Totale

Hospital	cases	8	i	n	c	9	(I)6	er	i	n	g	
Mar. 1,														
Dispensar	y cases													578,217

Total 809,424



MARCH REPORT OF THE OFFICERS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS S. P. C. A., WITH HEADQUARTERS AT BOSTON, METHUEN, SPRINGFIELD, PITTSFIELD, ATTLEBORO, WENHAM, HYANNIS, WORCESTER, FITCHBURG, NORTHAMPTON, HAVERHILL, HOLYOKE, ATHOL, COVERING THE ENTIRE STATE.

Miles traveled by humane officers	12,215
Cases investigated	192
Animals examined	3,760
Animals placed in homes	233
Lost animals restored to owners	60
Number of prosecutions	5
Number of convictions	4
Horses taken from work	5
Horses humanely put to sleep	25
Small animals humanely put to	
sleep	1,353
Horse auctions attended	15

put to sleep

134

Veterinary Column

1. Question: I have recently purchased a young puppy and have been advised by several friends that the dog should receive cod liver oil. Is this beneficial, and, if so, how much shall I give?

Answer: Yes, it is true that growing puppies need Vitamin D additions to the diet, especially in the winter. As to the amount necessary to give, it depends entirely on the size of the dog and the age. Smaller breeds and younger puppies, of course, do not require as much as larger breeds and more rapidly growing dogs. Generally speaking, the very small or toy breeds should receive one-half to one teaspoonful daily; the small breeds, 1-2 teaspoonfuls daily; the medium breeds, 1½-2 tablespoonfuls; and the large breeds, 2-3 tablespoonfuls.

2. Question: Is it true that dogs cut two sets of teeth? If so, where do the puppy teeth go after they are shed?

Answer: Yes, dogs have two sets of teeth, the milk teeth and the permanent teeth. The milk teeth are shed between the fourth and sixth month. These teeth are usually swallowed and cause the puppy no trouble. At times they may be spit out, and the owner will notice them around the house.

3. Question: I have noticed small white worms around the tail of my dog, also they are passed in his stools. Are these pin worms?

Answer: No, the dog does not have pin worms. The small white worms you have noticed are the mature segments of the tape worm which are passed regularly as they develop and are broken off from the main worm.

4. Question: My puppy has been vomiting long white worms. How shall I worm him?

Answer: The worm you describe is probably the round worm (Toxacara canis) of the dog. Treatment should be instituted for the health and comfort of your puppy. However, the patented worm remedies should be used with extreme care, and the safest procedure would be to take the puppy to your local veterinarian for treatment.

N. L. G., Veterinary Dept. Angell Animal Hospital



Pleasure of a Dog

The great pleasure of a dog is that you may make a fool of yourself with him and not only will he not scold you, but he will make a fool of himself, too.

-Samuel Butler

TO OUR FRIENDS

In making your will, kindly bear in mind that the corporate title of our Society is "The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals"; that it is the second incorporated (March, 1868) Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in the country, and that it has no connection with any other similar Society.

Any bequest especially intended for the benefit of the Angell Memorial Animal Hospital, should, nevertheless, be made to the Messachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals "for the use of the Angell Memorial Animal Hospital," as the Hospital is not incorporated but is the property of that Society and is conducted by it.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give to The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (or to the American Humane Education Society), the sum of dollars, (or, if other property, describe the property).

The Society's address is 180 Longwood Avenue, Boston 15, Mass. Information and advice will be given gladly.

Animals in History and Religion

By M. H. MORGAN

THE Roman god, Jupiter, known as Zeus by the Greeks, was always portrayed with an eagle, his strongwinged messenger, beside him. The condor, or thunder-bird, of South America, was symbolized in all priestly ceremonies, while in Central America, the eagle became a part of the rain ceremonies of the Pueblo Indians. In Italy, the eagle was the chief Roman symbol. later adopted by the German emperors who claimed to be the successors of the Caesars. The double-headed eagle was used in Russian and Austrian coats-of-arms. In 1782, the eagle became the emblem of the United States.

The Egyptian vultures were often called Pharaoh's chickens, because they appeared so frequently in Egyptian hieroglyphics. The god, Horus, of Egypt was represented by a hawk. The Egyptian god, Osiris, was shown with a falcon on his head. In Greece, the falcon was considered a messenger of Apollo, and the owl was venerated as being sacred to the

goddess of wisdom, Athena.

Early Egyptians believed the soul to be composed of five parts, one of which was a bird, whose office work was to notify the body when the soul desired again to occupy it. In Japan, pigeons are released at funerals to guide the spirit on its long journey, and, speaking of journeys, it was Father Noah who first used a raven in an effort toward a happy landing, and when it failed to function, a dove or pigeon, with its greater powers of orientation, was employed in the land quest of the Ark.

Whenever birds, wings or even feathers

are used as symbols, the higher spiritual forces-those of Fire and Air-are indicated. Wings adorned the Cherubim on the Mercy Seat of the Hebrews, and colossal ones overshadowed it in Solomon's Temple. There were the Winged Sphinx, winged bulls and winged lions in eastern theology. Saint Matthew has been shown as a winged man; Saint Luke. a winged ox: Saint Mark, a winged lion and Saint John, a winged eagle - their wings symbolic of a spiritual entity.

Feathers are placed on prayer sticks of the Pueblo Indians, and the sticks are then put in the fields in an appeal to unseen powers for good crops. Feathers adorn their celestial headbands and they wear celestial plumes, and feathers were first placed on arrows because of their supposed spiritual direction.

Ravens were chosen as messengers to convey food to the prophet Elijah at the brook Cherith; but to pagan northern Europe, they were known as messengers

of the god Odin.

The serpent, symbolized in the dreadful serpent worship of all primitive countries, was evidently the python, supposed to be the tempter of Eve, in partaking of the apple of knowledge, and to the python, women of the central bush countries of Africa still pay homage when desiring children.

The lion, because of its speed, strength and courage, held a prominent place in primitive symbolism; and, even today, it is heraldic of many nations, among which is Great Britain. For many years the lion and eagle held important places in pagan pantheons.

His Guardian Angel

BOUDGIE" is Arabian for wonderful. It is also the name as well as the complimentary description of a tiny African monkey who crawled up the sleeve of Private Floyd Steward, whose life she saved three times in North Africa

During an aerial bombardment several days after the two had met, her adopted master was buried beneath a pile of debris. While a group of soldiers searched the strewn wreckage for hidden victims of the attack, they came upon Boudgie, loudly screaming, evidently to attract attention. Her loud cries of gibberish resulted in the discovery and eventual rescue of the injured marine.

On another occasion she saved not only the life of Steward but also the lives of fourteen of his buddies. As the group stood poised at a desert water hole preparing to quench their thirst, the desertwise Boudgie set up a crescendo chatter of garbled monkey talk that served to warn the thirsty men. A test proved the water had been poisoned.

When Private Steward became lost for days in Africa, it was Boudgie, his lone companion, who, wise to the desert, guided him in his selection of the proper fruits and berries to be eaten.

Today she's home, at her master's residence in Los Angeles, where she proudly displays her North African campaign ribbon, which she wears on her miniature G. I. uniform. And the reason she is at her master's home and not at his side as he fights in some far-off battlefield, is that she was recently given a disability discharge.

-Randolph MacFarlan

Alaskan Mascots Win Fame

WHEN American and Canadian forces occupied Kiska Island, the Aleutians base was not entirely deserted. One "prisoner" fell into Allied hands: a fine Alsatian whose Japanese name is unknown, but who was promptly rechristened "Charlie Kiska," and became a prime favorite among the men of the new garrison.

Nor was Charlie in sole possession of the island following the enemy's secret evacuation. In fact, United States naval men claim that one of their personnel had officially occupied Kiska before the arrival of the army. This was none other than Seaman "X," a small brown and white mongrel, who had been the mascot of the American radio and weather station there. Left behind when the Japanese absconded with his ten fellow prisonersof-war, X-short for Explosion-greeted his Allied rescuers with enthusiastic yelps. -W. J. Banks



"CHARLIE KISKA" AND HIS NEW PALS

Awards to Duke

THE Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals recently presented three awards to "Duke," three-year-old English setter-beagle, owned by Mr. John J. Melin, Arlington, Massachusetts, for his outstanding heroism in rescuing two children and a blind man from the icy waters of Alewife Brook, in Arlington.

Besides the Society's highest award, in the form of a bronze medal presented for bravery, Duke received a genuine leather collar, and, in addition, something that he treasured most of all—a large, juicy bone, on which the canine hero promptly proceeded to concentrate all his attention.

Duke was responsible recently for saving the lives of two Somerville youngsters who fell through the ice of Alewife Brook. He led his master to the spot in time for the latter to haul them to safety. This made the dog's second rescue in a month. Just prior to that, Duke led his master in similar fashion to effect the rescue of a blind man who had stumbled into the same brook close to the spot where the children were nearly drowned. At that time Melin summoned Arlington police who pulled the blind man from danger.

In the illustration to the right is shown Duke with Miss Margaret J. Kearns, Secretary to Dr. Francis H. Rowley. Miss Kearns has just made the triple presentation and Duke's eyes are expectantly watching the bone.



Miss Margaret J. Kearns presents a bone, a collar and a medal.

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Teaching Birds to Fly

HE air seems to be the natural element for birds but just the same flying is something they have to learn by hard practice. It has been said that young swallows are able to fly without any teaching or persuasion, but if this is true, they are very much the exception. Other young birds learn the hard way and their parents often have to use force as well as persuasion to get them started on their first flights. Thus mother sparrows are sometimes seen coaxing their youngsters by showing them bits of food and then carrying it out of their reach to tempt them into following. Mother storks will push their young off the edge of the nest or chimney stack where they are perched. Other birds, too, give the young ones a push when persuasion fails and then fly along with them. Often they will fly under the fluttering tyro and give him a boost if he seems to be losing altitude too rapidly.

The martins are one species who often do this. Even when the young birds get well started, it takes a long while for them to achieve the perfect control and skill in the air shown by the adults. That can be acquired only by constant practice. That also is the only way in which they can gain the endurance necessary for the long migration flights they must soon make. Endurance is equally necessary for such birds as the martins who catch their insect food in the air. The old birds seem to know this and if one has a chance to watch a colony of martins, for instance, the parents will be seen sitting in front of the nests watching their families circling around in the air. When they try to light, one of the parents will push them back into the air again and do this time after time until they think the youngsters have really earned a rest.

-John H. Spicer

Justice Is Done

OUR County Prosecuting Officer in Worcester, Harry C. Smith, has reported an interesting case which illustrates how justice is meted out to offenders who permit a dog to be subjected to unnecessary suffering.

On investigation of the case in question, Officer Smith found that the defendant, while driving his car through a small village, approached three dogs playing at the edge of the road.

As he came near the dogs, he deliberately swung his car into them, breaking the back of one, and continued on down the road. It was reported that he said to the two men riding with him, "That's the second dog I got this week."

After questioning, the defendant told Officer Smith that he did it just for fun. The Court fined him \$50.00 and his driving license was suspended for sixty days.

Our readers are urged to clip from "Our Dumb Animals" various articles and request local editors to republish.



Pet woodchuck receives a tidbit.

Wonderful Little Mother

By BURLINGHAM SCHURR

THE HOME of the Wonderful Little Mother is an old colonial homestead situated within a 300-acre tract of wooded and open land. The very peace and restfulness of the place is an open invitation to birds and wildlife. Little Mother bestows her love upon everything that creeps, crawls, walks, flies or has its existence. Pigeons fly about, following her into the gardens and wherever she goes. The dogs dance about and trail along with joyful yelps, and all her pets demonstrate in one way or another how glad they are when she is around. Little Bobby Skunk, a truly lovely pet, is in a happy mood when he goes out on the lawn with her. And it's hard to say whether it's the pet porcupine, woodchucks, gray squirrels, chipmunks, blue jays, crow, turtles, snakes, or any of the other pets that demonstrate the most affection for the Little Mother. Summer and winter, be the weather what it may, not a single day ever passes that the requirements of the feathered and furred ones are neglected.

The home of Mrs. "Nat" is a nature sanctuary in every sense of the meaning, as well as a haven of refuge for injured and sick birds and small animals. Creatures hurt by automobiles, wounded by shot, exhausted by storms, or injured in other ways, as well as such that are too young to care for themselves, are brought to the one who so tenderly administers to the needs of dumb animals. A majority of the "patients" recover from their illnesses and are given their freedom. Some of these decide to venture forth into the big world to live their lives like others of their kin. Those remaining imbibe too freely of human companionship to stir within their hearts any desire other than to be members of the family in the home of the Wonderful Little Mother.

ANIMALAND

"Tommie Tucker" is the Beau Brummel of the squirrel world. The young scug has twenty costumes, including dresses, sweaters and coat with bonnet to match. He protests vigorously any attempt to remove his garments. He has two fan clubs, gets a daily rose from a florist, is fond of coconut, has a "staff of children" to gather nuts and roots for his diet, gets a regular shampoo and blankly refuses offers of his freedom.

Over four bundred Australian citizens, bearing that the little Koalas on Quail Island (near Melbourne) were facing extinction due to lack of food, banded together and stripped leaves from the Eucalyptus trees to save the teddy-bear-like pets. The little creatures will eat no other food than the above mentioned. As a result of this kindness to animals on the part of the people, the Government authorities have promised to look after the Koalas.

A young, brown calf recently strolled nonchalantly down the entrance to Holland Tunnel, the underground passage from New York to New Jersey.

Bombay, India, rationing officials had a weighty problem on their hands recently, when an elephant brought a petition in his trunk, maintaining that he and his fellow pachyderms are important to the war effort and, as a result, should be furnished with coupons with which to buy "elephant vittles." The board agreed with him.

"Chips," a half-shepherd, half-husky has become the first dog in history to receive the Distinguished Service Cross. The War Department waived precedent in making the award, but announced that hereafter "no animal or fowl" will be decorated by the Army.

A female dog trainer proved the other day, at least to a Minneapolis judge and his court, that there is such a thing as a talking dog. She is suing for damages allegedly incurred by her dismissal before the time allotted for training the canine superman, named "Argo," had elapsed. After Argo had demonstrated that he can add, count, spell, tell the time of day, and performed various other incredible feats, the bench stated that he might be called as a witness, pointing out that Argo wouldn't be the first animal to so testify. According to the judge, a dog was brought into an English court two bundred years ago; while four centuries past, an elephant testified in India.

-Jack Pearson

OVER THE AIR

A weekly radio program devoted to animals may be heard each Tuesday afternoon at 1:15 over Springfield radio station WSPR—1270 on your radio dial. This program is presented by Charlena B. Kibbe and sponsored by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Programs will be as follows:

May 2-"Animals in the News."

May 9—"Emergency Care and Treatment of Animals."

May 16-"True Dog Stories."

May 23-"Animals in General."

May 30-"Understanding Our Animals."

Frogs Beat the Drought

IF you were a frog, and faced with the problem of drought, what would you do?

You could safely copy the method of either one of two species of frog, for while one runs from his danger, and the other stays to meet it, they seem equally successful.

The small, toothless frogs which dot the pools of South America with splashes of brilliant color are the ones who do not wait for the drought to catch them. As soon as these wee creatures have decided that a deeper pool must be found, whole families leave. The babies are carried pick-back fashion on the backs of their mothers, where they adhere because nature has provided a sticky secretion which fastens them securely.

The placid, patient frogs of central Australia, however, refuse to budge from their ponds. Warned in advance by the drying up of the puddles, they drink all the water their bodies will hold, and then tunnel far into the damp ground. By this means the frogs can keep alive until the pool is again bubbling with water, and have been known to endure for years.

-Ida M. Pardue

ð

To "Dandy"

Was ever a puss so handy,
As our handsome pet, called "Dandy?"
Should mouse or bird come in his way,
They both might fall an easy prey.

Fashioned on a pattern called "maltese,"
With snow-white kerchief and pink nose,
In the very best chair he takes his ease,
While he polishes white his much-soiled toes.

Although he loves dearly to snooze and doze, He is ready at times to romp and play, And he is, as they say, right "on his toes," When you toss the ball, he'll chase any day.

-ELIZABETH F. UNDERWOOD

CHILDREN'S PAGE



THIS IS HOW YOU LOOK

Little Ronnie Bell, of Battle Creek, Mich., does his best to show this English bull just how he appears to others.



A Butterfly at Last

ALLA M. FORSTER

A caterpillar on a leaf
Had such a merry swing,
Then he rolled up to take a nap,
Into a little ring.

He'd eaten many shiny leaves, His clothes grew very tight, He felt so tired, he wished that he Could fly away some night.

And Mother Nature—could you guess? She said he'd have some wings! Oh such a joke! But do you know There happen many things.

And he was taught the way to spin,
To make a hammock too,
So he could swing from leaf to leaf,
And not go tumbling through.

And—listen close. One morning when He wakened to the day. He had some wings, some lovely wings, And then he flew away!

Cross-word Puzzle By LOUISE M. GOLDTHWAITE

ACROSS

- Racing dog.
 An Australian animal.
- 11. Roentgen rays.
- 13. Tire.
- 14. Liveliness (Slang).
- 15. No (Scot.).
- 16. A wise what makes a glad father?
- 18. Do wrong.
- 20. Kilometer (Abb.).
- 23. Yes (Spanish).
- 24. Butterfly.
- 25. Three-toed sloth.
- 26. King James (Latin).
- 28. Life guard (Abb.).
- 29. Changeling.
- 31. What should you not buy in a poke?
- 33. ..., Son of Battle."
- 34. Our country.
 - 5. Prefix meaning moun-
- 36. A large net.
- 38. Chain of mountains in U.S.
- 40. Arabian camel.

DOWN

- 1. Antelope.
- 2. Farm implement.
- 3. Electric light (Abb.).
- 4. Wild oxen.
- 6. Domesticated draft
- animals.
 7. Abraham's birthplace.
- 8. Back of neck.
- 9. Colorers.
- 10. Nocturnal animals.
- 12. South African Gazelle.
- 17. Animal of the Belgian
- Congo. 21. Man's best friend.
- 22. "A harmless neces
 - sary . . ."
- 27. Torn down. 28. Motor truck.
- 30. What the brave deserve.
- 31. Rhymed or unrhymed, what is it?
- 32. What kind of name is better than riches?
- 33. Wild hog.
- 37. Negative.
- 39. B. flat.

See next month's issue for the solution.

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The Band of Mercy or Innior Kumane League

DR. FRANCIS H. ROWLEY, President ERIC H. HANSEN, Executive Vice-President WILLIAM A. SWALLOW, Secretary

PLEDGE

I will try to be kind to all living creatures and try to protect them from cruel usage.

The American Humane Education Society will send to every person who forms a Band of Mercy of thirty members, and sends the name chosen for the Band and the name and post-office address of the president who has been duly elected, special Band of Mercy literature and a gilt badge for the president.

NEW BANDS OF MERCY

Two hundred and twenty-eight Bands of Mercy were organized during March. These were distributed as follows:

New Hamp	shir	e													87
Georgia															
Florida															31
Virginia															31
Massachuse	etts			,											27
Pennsylvan	ia														15
Illinois															
Washington	n												-		1
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ized by Parent	-Am	e	ri	Ca	B.I	n	-	50	C	i	e	t	y,		267,946.

SUMMARY OF FIELD WORK

Number of addresses made, 172 Number of persons in audiences, 20,496

Pigeons versus Telephones

WITH characteristic ingenuity, Al Jacobson, manager of an auto supply house in South Gate, California, solved both the gasoline problem and the telephone problem facing his business, with the help of his prize-winning carrier pigeons.

Last November, Jacobson and associates moved the business to a new location, and then discovered that they would have to wait their turn to have a telephone installed. There was a long line before them, most of them war orders, and a telephone promised to be tardy in arriving. The business, conducted largely by telephone orders, looked pretty hopeless. Customers thought they were out of business, and it looked as if they would be

Then Jacobson got his bright idea. He built special crates, and as customers came in, solemnly gave them a crate with a pigeon inside. The recipients dubiously took the birds home, and as they needed supplies, released a bird with a message attached. It worked!

Not one of the birds failed to arrive, and the average trip from customer to store took about five minutes. The business is booming along now Jacobson says that the customers are intrigued with the idea because it saves them gasoline.

-Helen Combs



"FLOSSIE" VISITS HERBERT IN THE HOSPITAL

"No Greater Love" . .

WHEN the people of a great nation at war take time out to applaud the heroism of a boy; when the newspapers and broadcasting stations of the country give time and space to report that same self-sacrifice—then, assuredly, that nation and its people are fundamentally sound.

And just that is what happened in March, when the story of Herbert Griffin and "Flossie," ten-month-old fox terrier, of Birmingham, Alabama, came to light. What happened? Well, Herbert risked his life to save Flossie from death. But there is more to it than that.

Herbert, thirteen, was riding his "bike" along the car line, accompanied by Flossie, who, terrier-like, was frisking about gleefully. All at once she ran ahead and out onto a trestle. It was then that the boy saw a car hurtling toward her. Flossie was so tiny, the spaces so wide and the ditch so deep that she couldn't save herself. She seemed doomed.

Herbert stood the test. His was more than a humane act. It was the innate gesture of sacrifice for love of his brother, Eddie, ill since birth with a heart affliction. Eddie is five and owns Flossie. Herbert realized a shock might prove fatal to him. Add to this, his own love for Flossie. Herbert says, "She be-

longs to all of us."

Thinking only of the dog and of his brother, the boy dashed onto the trestle, grabbed the dog, but fell under the car, still holding her. His left foot was crushed as the car passed over and cleared his body. Amputation followed.

By S. N. JONES

At the hospital, Herbert's chief worry was the fact that Flossie refused to eat. He was overjoyed when the little dog came to see him. In a letter he addressed to "Dear Everybody," Herbert said, "Flossie is eating again and doing as well as possible."

The story made front page news in papers as far away as Anchorage, Alaska, and a CBS national hook-up saluted him on March 16. His mail deluges him. There were letters from philanthropists, dog fanciers, little boys, university heads, even whole classrooms. One letter with no stamps got the postmaster's okeh; another addressed to "Hero of Birmingham" and one with Herbert's picture on the envelope reached him without delay.

This is the story of a brave boy—a boy who was willing to give his life, if necessary, to save that of a dog and to prevent his little brother from any possible shock. Of such fibre Americans are

made.

Ready Reference

Nothing is so disconcerting as a futile search for a particularly desired copy of Our Dumb Animals.

Perhaps there was an issue that you just didn't get around to read; perhaps you wanted to refer to some particular article, story or poem; perhaps you wanted to save each issue for your children's education. Whatever it was, a copy or two have become lost.

Here is a chance to maintain a permanent file in your private library, by buying a bound volume of the 1943 issues.

Furthermore, these volumes make splendid gifts, especially to school and public libraries. But whatever the reason, send your order now for the desired number of bound volumes of

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and care of come	1.00 " "
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FROM ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST DRAMAS

The Answer to Life's Supreme Question

UT where shall wisdom be found? and where is the place of understanding?

Man knoweth not the price thereof; neither is it found in the land of the living. The depth saith, It is not in me; and the sea saith, It is not with me.

It cannot be gotten for gold, neither shall silver be weighed for the price thereof. It cannot be valued with the gold of Ophir, with the precious onyx, or the sapphire. The gold and the crystal cannot equal it; and the exchange of it shall not be for jewels of fine gold.

No mention shall be made of coral, or of pearls; for the price of wisdom is above rubies. The topaz of Ethiopia shall not equal it, neither shall it be valued with pure gold.

Whence then cometh wisdom? and where is the place of understanding? Seeing it is hid from the eyes of all living, and kept close from the fowls of the air. Destruction and death say, We have heard the fame thereof with our ears.

God understandeth the way thereof, and he knoweth the place thereof. For he looketh to the ends of the earth, and seeth under the whole heaven; To make the weight for the winds; and he weigheth the waters by measure.

When he made a decree for the rain, and a way for the lightning of the thunder; Then did he see it, and declare it; he prepared it, yea, and searched it out.

And unto man he said, Behold, the fear of the Lord, that is wisdom; and to depart from evil is understanding.

-Job 28:12-28

